



SOCIETY

TO THE

EARL OF RADNOR,

On his reported Speech in the House of Lords, on the 21. July, on the Poor-law Scheme.

LETTER II.

Normandy Farm, 18. Aug., 1834.

MY LORD,

LONG as my first letter was, it did not, and it could not, contain one-half of what it was my desire to address to your lordship on this most interesting and most ticklish subject. Since I published that letter, and, indeed, since the Lords' amendments of the bill were discussed in the Commons, I have received information, which, had it been received before the introduction of the bill into the House of Commons; and had I been able to attend at the time in my place in the House, would, I verily believe, have stopped the progress of this ill-timed measure, which is now looked at with alarm, even by its supporters in the House to which I have the honour to belong. This information has been sent me from NOTTINGHAM. It is, as your lordship will see, the report of a trial in that town at the last Lent Assizes. And this report shows the effects which this bill is likely to produce.

Your lordship was pleased to eulogize Mr. Parson LOWE of the parish of BINGHAM, in the county of NOTTINGHAM; and to say, that, if there were a Mr. Lowe in every parish, then this board of commissioners would be unnecessary and uncalled for. The words of your re-

ported speech are these: "He admitted that if it could be shown that every parish in England contained a Mr. LOWE, or a Mr. Litchfield, then the establishment of a board of commissioners would be in the absence of such proof. The plan was essential for the formation and preparation of rules and regulations that could not by any individual parish be deviated from."

Thus, then, your lordship expresses your approbation of this parson LOWE; and, let us again see (for we never can see too often) what was the system of this parson LOWE. Lord ALTHORP reproved me one day for my repetitions. I know the value of repetitions: I know the good effect of repetitions; and, meaning no offence to his lordship, only differing from him in point of taste, I will repeat here a small part of my first letter. In that I told your lordship, that COWELL, the poor-law commissioner-runner, gave us the following description of the excellent system of Parson LOWE. "Knowing that it was impossible to refuse relief according to the practice and custom of the country, he devised means for rendering relief itself so irksome and disagreeable that none would consent to receive it who could possibly do without it, while at the same time it should come in the shape of comfort and consolation to those whom every benevolent man would wish to succour—the old, infirm, idiots, and cripples. For this purpose he placed in the workhouse a steady, cool-tempered man, who was procured from a distance, and was not known in the parish, as master, refused all relief in kind or money, and sent every applicant and his family at once into the workhouse. The fare is meat three times a week, soup twice, pudding once, milk porridge five times." Then he goes on to say; "The man goes to one side of the house, the wife to the other, and the children into the school-

"room. SEPARATION IS STEADILY ENFORCED. Their own clothes are taken off, and the uniform of the workhouse put on. No beer, tobacco, or snuff, is allowed. Regular hours kept, or meals forfeited. Every one must appear in a state of personal cleanliness. NO ACCESS TO BED-ROOMS DURING THE DAY. No communication with friends out of doors. Breaking stones in the yard by the grate, as large a quantity required every day as an able-bodied labourer is enabled to break." He tells us, that "the labourers SOON CONTRIVED TO GET WORK, at twelve shillings a week, winter and summer, and that the whole parish was well off."

COWELL, the runner, adds to this, that the poor *were all become contented and happy*; and that they even found fault with those who applied for relief. This story was so incredible, that I pronounced it to be a lie, at once; as base and infamous a lie as any of those which the poor-law commissioners, with the two bishops at their head, have thought proper to send to the House of Commons *against me*, and which are now in print, in virtue of a motion for printing them made by Lord ALTHORP, and of which base and infamous lies and libels his lordship and the House have not yet heard the last.

I showed your lordship that, on the reason of the case, COWELL must be a liar; and, indeed, the reports made to us are a tissue of lies. I showed, as clear as daylight, that that which he reported, was impossible to be true. This, however, was the result of reasoning. I now have the facts; and when I have stated them, your lordship will see by what means it is that you have been deceived into that course of conduct, which is calculated to produce so much mischief in the country. It is you and Lord ALTHORP that have been the main cause of passing this bill. What was said by BROUGHAM, or by WELINGTON, or by GREY, did not at all surprise me; but that YOU, that you, always so just, always so considerate, always so humane, should have been the

defender of a project for the adoption of which Parson LOWE's system was to be cited as an argument.

COWELL tells you (and you believe COWELL) that the system produced harmony, peaceable demeanour, plenty, happiness, and content, throughout the parish of BINGHAM. Now, my lord, please to hear. At the very time that Lord ALTHORP was laying COWELL's report upon the table of the House of Commons: at that very time (as if God had ordained that the cruel recommendation should be blasted in the bud;) at that very time THE CORN-STACKS OF PARSON LOWE WERE BLAZING FROM FIRE PUT TO THEM BY A LABOURER OF THE PARISH OF BINGHAM; AND AVOWEDLY BECAUSE PARSON LOWE WOULD NOT ALLOW HIM RELIEF WITHOUT PUTTING HIM INTO THE WORKHOUSE! FIELDING, in order to give us the picture of the discomfiture of some one, imagines a case of a quack doctor, who, in the midst of his harangues in praise of the infallibilities of his medicines, should see the dead body of one of his patients brought and tossed upon his stage. Something like the feelings of this doctor must have been those of your lordship, if the report of the trial of GILBERT had been brought and laid upon the table before you while you were eulogizing the conduct of the *Reverend Mr. LOWE*, the *christian minister* of the parish of BINGHAM in Nottinghamshire!

I now lay the report of this trial before you, taken from the *Nottingham Review* of the 21. March, 1834; and when you have read it, I trust that you will be convinced that, as to this matter, at any rate, I am right and you are wrong. Never, considering the circumstances, was there a more interesting, or more important document put into print.

"STACK-BURNING AT BINGHAM.

"William Gilbert, aged 24, was charged with having feloniously set fire to a stack of straw, and a stack of wheat, at Bingham, the property of the Rev. Robert Lowe. Mr.

" Whitehurst called William Hemstock,
 " baker, who said that on Wednesday
 " evening, Jan. 15, he had been baking,
 " and he looked at the clock, it was
 " half-past six; he went to the win-
 " dow, and observed a fire in the direc-
 " tion of his orchard, he went out of
 " doors immediately, and saw that it
 " was Mr. Lowe's stacks, which were
 " about two hundred yards distant;
 " there is only a ditch between the
 " orchard and the stack-yard; Mr.
 " Strong's house was at the opposite
 " corner of the crossing to his house;
 " he saw no one standing there. Cross-
 " examined by Mr. Wilmore: It was
 " dark, he saw a man and a woman near
 " the church; had not been at the
 " window before.—John Parrott lives
 " about a mile from Bingham, and the
 " road from his house to Bingham is up
 " the Church-lane, which passes Mr.
 " Lowe's stack-yard; it is separated
 " from the lane by a hedge, which had
 " gaps in it; the stack-yard is a corner
 " of the Butt close fenced out; he was
 " going to Bingham that night, and it
 " was about a quarter past six when he
 " got to the gate out of the Butt close
 " into the lane; he remembered the field
 " he was in when Bingham clock struck
 " six, and he found afterwards that it
 " took him a quarter of an hour to walk
 " from there to the lane; he met the
 " prisoner, William Gilbert, in the lane,
 " about four or five yards from the
 " gate; Gilbert was walking briskly
 " towards the path that leads to Scar-
 " rington; it was about fifteen yards
 " from the stack-yard, and in the direc-
 " tion from it; it was rather dark; he
 " at that time thought he saw a man, at
 " a little distance, but he believes it
 " might be a horse, that stands in a
 " close; he spoke to Gilbert, and said
 " it was a fine night, when Gilbert got
 " past, he said, yes, it was, or something
 " of that sort; he thought it was
 " Gilbert, and the day afterwards, Gil-
 " bert admitted it was him; witness
 " asked if he knew who it was that was
 " standing in Chettle's close, where he
 " thought he had seen the man stand-
 " ing; the prisoner said he did not;
 " witness said that it was very extra-

" ordinary, as there was only a few
 " yards between them. He went on
 " towards Bingham after having met
 " the prisoner, he went close past the
 " stack-yard, the hedge is high, but it
 " is thin; if the stacks had been blazing
 " he could not miss but have seen them;
 " he went to the basket-maker's, and in
 " fifteen or twenty minutes heard an
 " alarm that Mr. Lowe's stacks were on
 " fire. Cross-examined: The stack
 " that was burnt was not nearest to the
 " hedge, but there was another between
 " it and the lane; if it had been on fire
 " low down, he might not have seen it.
 " —James Harrison was with John
 " Jackson on the night in question, and
 " going down Cherry-street, in which
 " the prisoner lives, he saw the prisoner
 " about half way down the street; it
 " was about half-past six; he was
 " coming in a direction from the stack-
 " yard, he was running; he spoke, and
 " said, "Yon's Lowe's stacks on fire,"
 " and passed on; they could see the
 " light of the fire then; witness and
 " Jackson went to the fire, only the
 " wheat stack was on fire, and only two
 " people there. Cross-examined: There
 " were many people standing opposite
 " the stack-yard, and durst not go in;
 " had seen the fire burning, but did not
 " suppose it was the stacks, imagined
 " it was rubbish in a garden.—Thomas
 " Gilman, bailiff to the Rev. Robert
 " Lowe, went down on the night in
 " question, the corn stack was on fire,
 " and the straw stack was a little burnt.
 " It was about half-past six, there were
 " nearly a couple of hundred people
 " trying what they could do to put it
 " out.—Thomas Thorlby knows the
 " prisoner and Fearn; was at work in a
 " brick-yard at East Bridgford about
 " three or four weeks before the fire;
 " Gilbert and he were getting clay,
 " Fearn came up, and after some con-
 " versation, he said he should like to see
 " Lowe's stacks on fire, and Lowe and
 " Crook in the middle of it. The morn-
 " ing after the fire, heard the prisoner
 " say to witness's wife, that he was not
 " very well, he thought a walk would
 " do him good; witness was getting
 " up: his wife said to the prisoner

" " You had better stay a bit, and I will
 " " make you and your master a cup of
 " " tea"; witness got his breakfast, but
 " the prisoner refused, and did not go
 " to work. Cross-examined. The pri-
 " soner made no answer to what Fearn
 " said; he had worked for witness three
 " weeks at a time, and was honest. —
 " William Huckerby, deposed to Messrs.
 " Fearn and the prisoner, proved he
 " made a sketch of the situation of the
 " premises: it is 170 yards from the
 " church to the stack-yard, and 50 yards
 " from thence to the gate into Butt
 " close.—William Taylor, Esq., one of
 " the committing magistrates, proved
 " the prisoner's examination before him
 " on the 16. of January, at Bingham,
 " he said it was true, but declined to
 " sign it.—William Huckerby proved
 " a second examination on the 20. of
 " January, at Bingham; and Edwin
 " Patchitt a third examination on the
 " 5. of February.—The judge at great
 " length asked the cause of these
 " different examinations, which it ap-
 " peared were in consequence of com-
 " munications that the prisoner himself
 " made. The examinations were then
 " read, the first of which did not mate-
 " rially bear upon the question, but that
 " he had been walking in the direction
 " of Church-lane, he stood for some
 " time at the corner of Cherry-street, he
 " saw Mr. Hemstock get out at his
 " back door, and heard him call out that
 " Mr Lowe's stacks were on fire. On
 " the second occasion the prisoner said
 " that he and Fearn met on the Tuesday
 " evening about half-past six o'clock
 " near the church, and that Fearn com-
 " plained he had no work, and could
 " get no relief except by going into
 " the workhouse; that they agreed to
 " meet again the following evening,
 " when Fearn said he would set Mr.
 " Lowe's stacks on fire; they met ac-
 " cordingly, and went up to the stack-
 " yard, he saw Fearn against the fleaks,
 " and then he went back, and stood at
 " Strong's corner, expecting every
 " minute to hear the alarm of fire, and
 " soon afterwards he saw the blaze. On
 " the third occasion, he stated that
 " about three weeks before the fire,

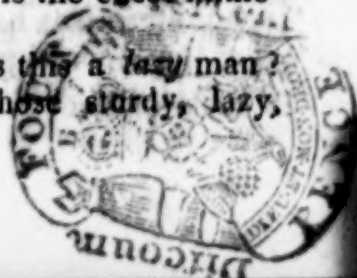
" Fearn came to Doncaster's brick-yard,
 " and asked Thorlby for work; Thorlby
 " said *he had not got work for his own*
 " *sons*; Fearn then complained that
 " *Mr. Lowe would not allow him relief*
 " *out of the workhouse*, and he wished
 " that *Lowe's house was on fire*, and he
 " *had been in the fire*. About
 " a week before the fire, he was re-
 " turning home, and he saw
 " Fearn before him, that they went on
 " together, and that Fearn got over a
 " style, into a field belonging to the
 " Rev. Mr. Hutchins, he saw Fearn
 " strike a light, and set fire to a stack.
 " On the afternoon before the fire, that
 " he and Fearn agreed to meet at Pil-
 " grim's, they went into the tap-room,
 " and had a pint of ale; they conversed
 " together in an under tone of voice, so
 " that other persons could not hear, that
 " Fearn proposed that they should go
 " then, and set fire to Lowe's stacks;
 " they agreed to meet at six o'clock, at
 " the church gates, then Fearn went
 " out, and left the prisoner to drink up
 " the ale. At five minutes past six, he
 " went to the church gate, and was
 " there first; in two or three minutes
 " Fearn came up, and appeared to have
 " been running; Fearn said he would
 " go and set fire to Lowe's stacks, and
 " he, the prisoner, followed; he met
 " Mr. Parrott, and he passed him a few
 " yards, and then turned again; he
 " looked and saw Fearn, they got into
 " the stack-yard, Fearn went up to the
 " second stack in the first row, it was a
 " wheat stack, and a straw stack close
 " to it: Fearn took out of his pocket a
 " round tin tobacco box with some
 " tinder, he took out a flint and steel
 " and struck a light; he had a bunch
 " of matches and lit them, he lifted up a
 " sheaf, and set fire to it, the prisoner
 " stood close by; when he had seen this,
 " he the prisoner went away, and left
 " Fearn in the yard. He assisted after-
 " wards in putting out the fire, and
 " about half past eight o'clock he saw
 " Fearn in the stack-yard and asked if
 " he had helped to put out the fire,
 " Fearn said he had not, and that he
 " wished it had been Lowe's house.
 " The prisoner then stated that he was

"so much distressed in his mind, that
 "he could not go to work the next
 "morning, and he had been so uncom-
 "fortable ever since that he could not
 "rest.—The prisoner being called on
 "for his defence, said that he was not
 "guilty; Samuel Brown, watch-maker,
 "Bingham, gave him an excellent cha-
 "racter. ~~William Doncaston~~ said that
 "he was the owner of the brick-yard in
 "which Gilbert worked, he had known
 "him for many years, and had always
 "found him a good character, only that
 "he was not quite so bright as he might
 "be.—The Rev. Robert Lowe, the
 "prosecutor, stated that he did not
 "personally know the prisoner, but he
 "had learnt on inquiry that he bore a
 "universal good character.—The learn-
 "ed Judge summed up the evidence
 "with great minuteness—Guilty—but
 "the jury recommended him to mercy.
 "The Clerk of the Arraignment having call-
 "ed upon the prisoner to know what he
 "had to say, why sentence of death
 "should not be passed on him, that he
 "should die, according to law, the pri-
 "soner declared that it was Fearn who
 "did it. The Marshal of the Court
 "having made proclamation for silence
 "during the passing of sentence of
 "death, under pain of imprisonment,
 "the learned Judge placed the black
 "coif on his head, and passed sentence
 "as follows:—"William Gilbert, after
 "a full and faithful inquiry, you have
 "been found guilty—['It was Fearn']
 "—you have been found guilty of
 "wilfully and maliciously setting fire
 "to a wheat stack and a straw stack,
 "the property of the Reverend Robert
 "Lowe ['I am innocent, it was Fearn
 "that did it']. It matters not whether
 "you were the person who actually
 "set fire with your own hand, or
 "whether you were standing by, aid-
 "ing and abetting; in the eye of the
 "law you are equally guilty ['Fearn
 "done the job']. This offence has
 "unhappily now become so common
 "in this country, that the comfort
 "and security of society actually re-
 "quire that wherever the guilt is esta-
 "blished, the severest measure and
 "penalty of the law shall be inflicted.

"I cannot hold out to you the slightest
 "hopes of mercy in this world; let
 "me therefore advise you, as you your-
 "self led the way to your own con-
 "viction by the compunctious visit-
 "ings of your own conscience, still
 "further to listen to those admoni-
 "tions, and to apply to that Maker,
 "whose laws, as well as the laws of
 "man, you have so grievously vio-
 "lated; and as there is no hope of
 "mercy in this world, let me entreat
 "you to make your peace with God by
 "penitence and prayer, that Almighty
 "Being who can reconcile mercy to
 "justice; nothing further remains for
 "me, than to pass the final sentence
 "of the law, which is that you, Wil-
 "liam Gilbert, be taken from hence
 "to the place from whence you came,
 "and from thence to the place of exe-
 "cution, and that there you be hanged
 "by the neck until you are dead, and
 "may God of his infinite goodness
 "have mercy on your soul."—Through-
 "out the passing of the sentence, he
 "continued to utter exclamations that
 "he did not do it; he appeared to be
 "amazed at the verdict, but did not
 "exhibit any of those deep indications
 "of concern which his awful situation
 "would seem to require. As he was
 "going away from the bar, he called
 "out, 'It was Fearn did it.'

Now, my lord, will not that make
 you sorry for having given your sup-
 port to this bill? I hope it will; and I
 wish I could hope that you, like the ho-
 nourable member for KNARESBOROUGH,
 would plainly and clearly state that sor-
 row to the public. Here we have a
 warning given us by deeds, not by
 words. Here are two men belonging
 to the parish of BINGHAM, and here is
 one of them confessing before a magis-
 trate that he was *without work*; that
 LOWE would not allow him relief, unless
 he would go into the workhouse, and that
 he and his companion, who was in the
 same state, and in the same mind, went
 and set fire to LOWE's stacks. Here is
 the cause, and here is the effect imme-
 diately following it!

And my lord, was this a *lazy* man?
 Was this one of those sturdy, lazy,



wretches that your friend the Lord Chancellor described? Was he a profligate fellow? Was he a *bad* man in any respect whatsoever? No; none of these. He was a *good* man. SAMUEL BROWN, a watchmaker of the town of BINGHAM, gave the prisoner an "*excellent character*." WILLIAM DONCASTER said that he was the owner of the brick-yard in which GILBERT worked; "he had known GILBERT for many years, and always found him a good character." Even LOWE himself (and your lordship may guess at his motive) said, "that he did not personally know the prisoner, but that he had learnt on inquiry, that he bore a *universally good character*." Is there not here enough to make you doubt, at the least, of the wisdom of passing such a bill as this, when you see a labourer of the very best of characters, taking revenge on account of the system which you so much eulogize? Is there not enough to make you fear that my forebodings are but too well founded?

It appears (for I believe GILBERT) that he himself did not put the fire to the stacks; but, according to his own confession, he was aiding and abetting. It appears that it was FEARN who actually set the fire. But it also appears, that GILBERT not only assented, but aided and abetted. FEARN's complaint was, that he was able to get no work. That he applied for work to a Mr. THORLBY; that THORLBY could give him no work; that FEARN then complained that LOWE *would not give him relief out of the workhouse*, and said, "that he wished that LOWE's house was on fire, and that he and CROOK were in the midst of the flames"! And who was "*Crook*," that he was to be burnt too? Oh! this CROOK was the "*steady, cool-tempered man, who was procured from a distance, and who was not known in the parish*"! Faith! CROOK would not have been very *cool*, if FEARN could have had his prayer; and your lordship remembers that those who had so much power and riches in France before the revolution were not very "*cool*" in their bodies, or in their mansions, whatever their tem-

pers might be, when once the country-labourers had been driven to madness.

Nothing can make this case more complete than it is: it is a case which, as the lawyers say, "*marches upon all fours*"; it is defective in nothing: it is the *hand-writing upon the wall*: it is a warning, apparently sent by Providence, for the express purpose of preventing this bill from being put into execution, or from being attempted to be put into execution; and I pray God that the warning may not be despised!

The above report of the trial reached me on the 13. instant, in a letter dated at NOTTINGHAM on the 12. I send your lordship, by post, that letter signature and all, and I describe at the bottom the *profession* of the writer. I shall insert a copy of the letter here, observing that the writer is a gentleman of the highest character in all respects whatsoever, an honour to his honourable profession, and, as to justice and benevolence, surpassed by no man that ever lived. I do not *publish* his name, merely because he does not absolutely tell me to do it; though I am quite sure that he would not have the smallest objection to have his name published at the bottom of this letter. But in the hope of inducing your lordship to reflect on the danger to be apprehended from the execution of this law, I send you the original letter; in order that you may be convinced of the truth of what I have said, relative to the apprehensions created by this law. I have had no communication with the writer of this letter on this subject: I have not had the pleasure to see him, or to hear from him, for more than two years. If then he is of this opinion, he, with the extensive knowledge which he necessarily must possess of the sentiments of all ranks of society, ought not this to have great weight with your lordship? This writer meddles not with party or with politics, and has, and can have, no desire not in accordance with the peace and happiness of the country. If my words have no weight with your lordship, I beseech you to suffer his words to have weight. The letter is in the following words:

" Nottingham, 11. August, 1834.

" I send you a *Nottingham Review* of the 21. of March last, which contains the report of the trial of William Gilbert, for setting fire to Parson LOWE's stacks at BINGHAM. From what is remarked in your last *Register*, relative to the system of treating the poor at BINGHAM, you do not seem to be aware, that the Rev. Parson Magistrate, in enforcing his favourite scheme of non-relief to outdoor paupers, had thus exposed himself to incendiarism. Perhaps it would be well, at this juncture, to give the proceedings in the *Register*; particularly since you have been so repeatedly contradicted in the House of Commons, when you have stated the fact that assistant overseers, and those magistrates who have sided with them, are, most of all men, liable to the attacks of the incendiary. You ought also to know, that *William Gilbert was not executed*. When the scheme of refusing relief to all but to the poor dwelling in workhouses is carried into effect, there is too much reason to fear, that England will become, like Moscow, '*an ocean of flames.*' "

One cannot think of Moscow without shuddering. While the nobility, the gentry, the "*ladies*," tax-eating ladies, and particularly the *parsons*, were praising the magnanimous ALEXANDER up to the skies, for burning a city containing three hundred thousand souls, while the country was covered with snow six or ten feet deep; while they were praising the magnanimous emperor for this act, by which he must have burnt alive at least *two or three thousand women in child-birth*; and perhaps not less than ten thousand persons confined to their beds; while the aforesaid genteel persons were applauding him to the skies for this act, I, as your lordship may remember, begged of them to consider a little what they were about, and to reflect upon the danger of justifying an act like this. I was told that it was necessary, in order to secure his dominions against the French. "What, then," said I, "if the French were to get into DOVER, would it be justifi-

" able to burn the houses and the people of DOVER, in order to get out the French?" The French were his enemies. To be sure, in war you may, by a great stretch of the laws of war, burn your enemies, and the dwellings of your enemies; but this magnanimous emperor, instead of doing this, burnt his own people, and the "*high-blooded*" of this nation applauded him to the skies for the deed.

To be sure all just persons in England expressed their abhorrence of the deed; a deed which no emergency could justify. Any argument made use of to justify such an act would apply to a monster who should slaughter the whole of his people, under pretence that the slaughtering of them was necessary to preserve them from being conquered. Even the setting fire to a town or a village can never be justified, except under very peculiar and pressing circumstances. If such an act be, indeed, absolutely necessary to prevent some prodigious evil, it may admit of justification; but I do not recollect reading of one single instance, when base and bloody governments and generals have resorted to this sort of act, that any case of necessity could possibly be made out. However, I always lamented, and indeed reprobated this atrocious act on the part of the magnanimous, and I reprobated still more the applause bestowed upon it by the high-blooded in this country, who did not, I dare say, then anticipate that which they have since beheld upon a small scale.

Getting out of the heat of Moscow, let me come back to the cooler region of England, and remind your lordship that the basely calumnious poor-law commissioners, with a couple of bishops at their head, have sent to the Parliament what they call wisdom, and some of which evidence tells the House, *that I was the cause of the riots and the fires*. Whether this was told them by the ruffians, under whose name it is given, or hatched by themselves, I care not: they are the promulgators of the libels, and them I will make answer for them, in some shape or another. Your lordship's evidence tells them that the low

wages and ill-treatment of the labourers caused the riots and the fires ; and that was true : and I had always deprecated these low wages and this harsh treatment. At any rate, however, I might operate upon the mind of the famous THOMAS GOODMAN OF BATTLE (of whose affair we have not heard the last yet), I did not operate upon the minds of GILBERT and FEARNs ! It was PARSON LOWE and his "cool-tempered" man CROOK, that operated upon their minds ; and have you not observed, that in all the trials that have taken place for arson, not one fragment of evidence has ever been screwed out, that any one of the fire-setters had ever even heard of me. One member of Parliament from Buckinghamshire boldly asserted in the House that I instructed them how to apply the torch to the *standing corn*. This was SIR HARRY VERNEY : and your neighbour, Mr. BENETT, told my attorney, Mr. FAITHFUL, that my writings had induced him to insure his standing crops. These gentlemen must have discovered that they were in error ; but as they have never acknowledged their error, I proceed upon the supposition that they accuse me still. Mr. GORING entangled himself with Mr. THOMAS GOODMAN, who said not a word about Mr. "Cobet" "Cobet" upon his trial, nor in his confession to the prosecutor in the condemned cell ; but being conscience-smitten in prayer with the Reverend HENRY RUSH, curate of Crowhurst, and having his piety strengthened by the halter put round his neck at HORSHAM, confessed, "that Mr. 'Cobet' 'Cobet' did so inflame my mind," that he felt impelled to communicate the inflammable matter to barns and stacks !

I have been told, and I believe the fact, that a Hampshire squire wrote to DENMAN, to get him to put into his indictment an article of mine, in which I had shown the great danger which might arise from setting fire to extensive coppices and timber lands, and, I am told, that DENMAN answered him by saying, that that would not do to make part of the indictment ; but that it might be pleaded in aggravation *on bringing up*

for judgment ! How the chuckle-headed squire must have been disappointed ! I know the beggar well, and I trust I shall live to see him want a dinner, from which he is at no great distance at this moment.

The good of it is, that SIR HARRY VERNEY, Mr. BENETT, and all these people, say, that I *put it into the labourers' heads* to fire the corn-fields and the woods ; just as if nobody ever thought of it before ! When it is notorious that the thing has not only been thought of but actually acted, from the days of SAMPSON down to the present day, and when there is hardly a countryman in England who has not seen heaths and bogs and fields of stubble set fire to and burnt by orders of the proprietors themselves. DENMAN's mouth watered, I dare say ; but, if these magistrates (for they are all magistrates) did not know that the setting fire to corn-fields and woods is minutely described in the recent *statute laws*, DENMAN was lawyer enough to know that, at any rate ; and, therefore, it would never do for him to tell a jury that I had put these species of burnings *into the heads* of the people. I had no design to put any thing into their heads. I was writing an essay, addressed to the Ministers, with a view of prevailing on them to soften the laws which pressed upon the working people, in order to prevent their being disposed to set fires. I was endeavouring to show the inutility of any *force* that they could employ against the labourers to prevent their setting fires ; and, in the course of my arguments, I described the different sorts of property to which fire might be set, and amongst others I copied almost literally out of the statutes, the firing of corn-fields and woods. How, then, could I put it into their heads ?

Oh, no ! my lord ! it is not putting it into their *heads* ; it is putting it into their *hearts*, that is the mischief ; and I was wanting to induce the Ministers to do those things which would have taken it out of their hearts. This is the great point, after all, my lord ; for while the thing is in their hearts, all force will be in vain. The Duke of WELLINGTON

may talk of the "RURAL CONSTABULARY," and find in the seeming assent of Lord MELBOURNE, reason for diminishing his "*regret*" at the displacing of the "VIGOROUS" Lord GREY: there may be workhouses like fortresses; in short, do what you will, if the thing be put into the hearts of the people, it is in the power of God alone to restrain their hands. That the famous Parson LOWE and "*cool-tempered*" overseer-system has a tendency to put it into their hearts, you have full proof now before you; and you have proof, too, that nothing can stay their hands when the thing is once got into their hearts; and, as you perceive, it gets into the hearts of *good men*; for THORLBY, who was a master brick-maker, says that FEARN had worked for him for three years, and was a *very honest lad*. Your lordship observes, too, that Mr. THORLBY heard FEARN say, that "he should like to see LOWE's stacks on fire, and LOWE and CROOK in the middle of them"; and yet Mr. THORLBY never said any thing about this till this trial came. Then you see FEARN is asked openly, before many persons, whether he has helped to put the fire out in the parson's stack-yard; and he said he had not, and that "*he wished it had been LOWE's house.*" All this proves that this meditated revenge was the common talk of the parish, and the country round about; and who, my lord, can wish, then, to see this system of Parson LOWE, which it was a sorrowful thing to hear praised by you; who can wish to see this system put into general execution? And above all the men living, can you wish it, who, in your evidence, ascribe the riots and the fires to the low wages and the harsh treatment of the labourers; when you must know, too, that this scheme has a direct and inevitable tendency to bring down wages lower than they are; and when you must know that the system of this LOWE is the harshest that ever was heard of or dreamt of? The report of your speech makes you say, that the board of commissioners is wanted to establish rules and regulations like those of LOWE and his *cool-tempered* man,

and to insure their adoption by all the parishes. I have laid before you the effects of that plan in one parish: feelings of revenge openly declared; arson, proceeding directly and avowedly from those feelings; a man condemned to death for that arson. There are about thirteen thousand parishes; does your lordship wish to see thirteen thousand gentlemen marked out in this way? thirteen thousand stack-yards in a blaze; thirteen thousand men condemned to the gallows! Oh, no! You shudder at the thought of things so horrible: I verily believe that you would yield your own life rather than behold it. Well, then, is it not time to pause; and can you be angry with me for holding these consequences up to your sight?

I now turn to another view of this matter; and to observe, that it has appeared very curious that the Duke of WELLINGTON should have so eulogized GREY for his introduction of this measure; while every newspaper, and every writer of any ability, who has been labouring to get the duke back into power, has perseveringly opposed this measure from first to last. These gentlemen do not seem to have perceived what the duke has perceived; namely, that power and he have parted never to meet again; and that he really wished for GREY to keep his post, merely on account of his "*vigour*"; and *vigorous* enough he was, God knows, as far as related to the working people. I will give your lordship a treat in an article from the *Age* newspaper, upon the subject of the DUKE's praises of GREY and of this bill.

"Is the Duke of WELLINGTON afraid
"of being too popular at this anxious
"period? Is he afraid that the cares
"of office may be forced upon him un-
"willingly, by the unanimous call of
"an afflicted and affrighted country?
"Is he so madly moved to break any
"fond dream which may have shadow-
"ed the minds of men respecting his
"sympathy with the people, and *espe-*
"cially the *humbler classes*, that he feels
"it necessary to volunteer a declaration
"in favour of the *Martineau poor-bill*;
"the most odious and the most oppressive

“measure with the threat of which the
 “British nation was ever yet insulted?
 “We hope he has been misunderstood;
 “for, if rightly reported, there was a
 “cruel mockery in combining the Coer-
 “cion Bill for Ireland and the Poor-
 “Law Bill for England as measures of
 “Lord GREY, which enjoyed his cordial
 “approbation, and should receive his
 “strenuous support. Gracious Hea-
 “vens! why this offensive union? A
 “Coercion Bill of some kind or other
 “is necessary for Ireland. The native
 “population of that country are not yet
 “fully civilized; they possess the vices,
 “the passions, and the blind ignorance
 “of savages; they are the easy prey of
 “the trading demagogue; it is a mercy
 “there to prevent that crime by the
 “strong hand, which it would be
 “scarcely justice, except in the eye of
 “the law, to punish. *But the people*
 “*of England are not in this condition;*
 “*the only sin which can be brought*
 “*home to any large body of Englishmen*
 “*is that they are poor.* The Duke of
 “WELLINGTON, according to the report,
 “is willing to punish them for being
 “poor; but not alone this, he appears
 “to confound them in his mind with
 “the robber, the incendiary, the mur-
 “derer, whom he was willing to assist
 “Earl Grey in trampling to the earth.
 “Now, is not this, if it should indeed
 “be true, too bad? *Is it not wonderful*
 “*that men who are not fools will not*
 “*do that which even fools do, learn from*
 “*experience?* The Duke of WELLING-
 “TON must feel that he wrought infinite
 “evil to the people of England by his
 “inconsiderate and uncalled-for decla-
 “ration about Reform. Why is it that
 “he loses not a moment to commit the
 “same error with respect to another
 “measure, which is more cordially and
 “more generally abhorred than at the
 “time the other was desired in the
 “dreams of the most sanguine projec-
 “tors of change? It would really seem
 “as if he wished to grace the fall of old
 “GREY, by intimating to the people
 “that they had no interest in any change
 “of Government; that for them there
 “would never be more than a change of
 “names, and none of measures, so far

“as they were concerned, and conse-
 “quently that whether they were ground
 “to the dust by Ministers calling them-
 “selves Whigs or calling themselves
 “Tories, it was not a matter of the
 “slightest consequence.”

Now, I would pledge my existence,
 that if all the writers in favour of the
 bill were to club their talents, they
 would not produce any thing of literary
 merit equal to this; and as to the poli-
 tics of it, putting aside what is said
 about the necessity of coercing Ireland,
 they are sound, and expressed in a
 manner so good that one can hardly
 speak of the article with too much
 praise. Certainly the Tories have now
 done that which damns them as a party
 for ever; and that too without giving any
 strength to their half-friends amongst
 the Whigs. It was wonderful, and it
 appeared wonderful to everybody, that
 the Duke should fling away his power
 in his uncalled-for declaration about
 parliamentary reform; more wonderful
 that he should not have seen a time
 between that and this, for the retrieving
 of that blunder; above all things won-
 derful that he should now volunteer to
 cut himself off from power for ever, by
 as good as telling the people, that while
 he opposes almost every thing of change
 which they deem to be in their favour,
 he is ready to assist GREY in this mea-
 sure to which they have such an inflex-
 ible dislike. But how does this affect
 your lordship? Will those who have
 had so much confidence in you think
 that it is a good sign for you, that you
 are here hand-in-hand with the Duke of
 WELLINGTON?

There seemed to be, for some time,
 great unfixedness in the minds of the
 Tories as to this measure. They ap-
 peared to hesitate on the division on
 the third reading; at last the main
 body, with their leader at their head,
 went over to the ministers. On the
 amendments, Lord GRANVILLE SOMER-
 SET and Mr. PALMER of Berkshire
 spoke and voted against the bill; and
 I did not observe any others of the
 party that were present. This, however,
 retrieves nothing; the die is cast, and
 it was cast by the duke; and, as in al-

most every other case, because he knew nothing at all about the state of the people, or the sentiments of the people. He seems always to think that he is in a camp; and that every thing can be effected by force. In one year of the war, the prodigious, the monstrous, sum of thirty-four millions was expended. A man having the absolute power over such a sum may do any thing where there is nobody but mercenaries employed on both sides; but even that sum, expended every year, would not ensure success to this project.

The Duke of WELLINGTON must, however, have known how unpopular this measure was: he must have known that it was become unpopular even in the House in which it originated. By rejecting this bill; by arraying the Lords to reject this bill, he might, at once, have turned out the ministers and taken their places amidst the shouts of the people; but then he knew that he could not *keep* their places without doing more to relieve the people from their burdens than the Ministers now propose to do; this he was not willing to do; and, therefore, he gave his support to the Ministers in this, the most disliked of all their measures. However, though the Tories have done for themselves with the people, the Whigs have by no means gained; together they have given another blow to ARISTOCRACY in this kingdom; and that is all that they have done. The *very great* had the *very little*; the *great few* had the *little many* for their fast *allies*: they will have them for *allies no longer*: the little many have now seen how that matter stands; and they will feel and act accordingly.

In *another letter*, I will go more fully than I hitherto have done into an inquiry as to the RIGHTS of the people in this case; and will settle the question of RIGHT TO THE LAND, which is now become a PRACTICAL question; and, if the discussion lead to conclusions of a disagreeable tendency, your lordship and your coadjutors will have to thank yourselves for it. The REAL OBJECTS of the bill, too, as now elucidated more fully than before, I will

amply develop, and will show this people what they have to expect, and what are the laws which God and man have given them to be appealed to in cases like this for their protection. It would not be right, however; it would not be just; it would not be acting an honest part, if, after having written these last sentences, without inserting here, to accompany this address to your lordship, the PROTEST of the Lords against this bill; and here it is, reflecting the highest honour on the noble lord who drew it up, and great honour on all the others.

" PROTEST AGAINST THE PASSING OF THE POOR-LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

" Dissentient,

" 1. Because this bill is unjust and cruel to the poor. It imprisons in workhouses, for not working, those who cannot procure employment, and others for not maintaining their families who cannot, by the hardest labour, obtain wages sufficient to provide necessities for their wives and children, although the want of employment and the low rate of wages have been occasioned by the impolicy and negligence of the Government.

" 2. Because the present rate of wages, insufficient as it is, cannot be sustained, or employment found for the poor, or their condition materially improved, without ameliorating the condition of the Irish poor.

" 3. Because we think that no necessity or sufficient expediency has been established to justify the withdrawing of the power of executing the Poor-laws from the local authorities, and transferring them to a Board so constituted as proposed by the bill, and possessing the arbitrary powers conferred on three Commissioners appointed, and removable, by the Crown.

" 4. Because we think the system suggested in the bill, of consolidating immensely extensive unions of parishes, and establishing workhouses necessarily at great distances from many parishes, and thereby dividing families, and removing children from their parents, merely because they are poor, will be found justly abhorrent to the best feelings of the

general population of the country; and especially, inasmuch as it introduces the children of the agricultural poor to town poor-houses, it will conduce greatly to the contamination of their moral principles, and be calculated to prevent their obtaining in youth those habits of industry most likely to be beneficial to them in after life.

" 5. Because the alteration of the law of settlement is calculated to operate unjustly, and to lead to still more extensive removals and more intricate lawsuits than the law as at present existing.

" 6. Because the alterations made in the bastardy laws are inconsistent with the principles of Christianity on which the Parliament of the united empire has always professed to proceed, since both parents being equally bound by those principles to maintain their offspring, the father, being more able to contribute to that maintenance than the mother, ought to pay more largely, whereas by this bill he is all but exonerated from any such obligation.

" 7. Because we consider that nearly all, if not all, the evils which may have existed in the administration of the present laws might have been corrected by a short act, securing the due administration of the Poor-laws under the control of the existing magisterial and other local authorities.

" KENYON.

" ROMNEY.

" WYNFORD.

" MOUNTCASHEL.

" TEYNHAM.

" For the 1st and 6th reasons:

" PENSHURST.

" For the 4th and 6th reasons:

" H. EXETER.

" ROLLE."

Oh! what would I have given to have seen the name of your lordship, instead no, not *instead*, but just above, or just below, that of my Lord KENYON! It is too late to wish, however, except, indeed, it be to wish, and most earnestly to pray, that your lordship may yet show the world

that this has been a mere temporary error; that you have been deceived; that you have taken things upon trust; that you do not wish to see that done to the labourers of England, against the doing of which these noble lords have, to their great honour, so decidedly protested.

I remain

Your lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant,

WM. COBBETT.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.—My readers will recollect, that, very late last autumn, I offered for sale some of this article. I sowed some of the seed, and some of the same sort (as I thought it) that I got from Mr. Smith, of Landguard, in the Isle of Wight; and both seemed to stand the winter well.

I never heard of the plant, till written to on the subject by a merchant of Liverpool, who had received a quantity of the seed from *Italy*, and who said that he *knew nothing about it*, except what he had read in a Plymouth newspaper. As an *unknown* plant I sold it, not knowing, and saying that I did not know, any thing about it.

Towards January, I found, that it was *not the same* as that of Mr. SMITH; and I informed my readers, that it was not; and that I supposed that it was a "*variety*" (as the botanical slang has it) of the TRIFOLIUM, which I called "*ITALIAN CLOVER*."

I was obliged to plough up the field, in March; and I thereby lost the opportunity of seeing the spring result of the experiment.

The merit of this plant was said to be this; that it might be *sowed after wheat*; and that it would bring an abundant crop of *horse food* to cut up in *May*.

In *April* also it might be sowed, to cut up in *July*.

Circumstances, not important enough to put upon paper, prevented me from sowing till the 19. of *May* (mind the date); and I then sowed, in clean, good,

but not manured ground, as follows, allotting to each plant a square yard of ground:

1. Lucern.
2. The real *Trifolium*, red blossom.
3. My Italian Clover.
4. Trefoil, yellow blossom.
5. Common broad clover.

On the 17. *July*, I cut the *Lucern*, and it weighed 1lb. 5½oz., or about 3 tons to the acre.—I cut my *Italian Clover*, which weighed 12 ounces.—It was in bloom, but the bloom was *white*, and in shape like that of the *broad clover*. The *real Trifolium* was not even showing for bloom. And the two others were not yet in bloom.

On the 17. of *August* (yesterday) I cut them all, and the weights were as follows. The *Lucern* was just beginning to show bloom; the *real Trifolium* in *half bloom* for about the *half of it*; the *Italian Clover* in full bloom again; the *Trefoil* in *full bloom*, and some of the bloom shed; the *red clover* in full bloom, and some of the heads *brown*. These are the weights:

	lb.	oz.
1. Lucern	2	15
2. The real <i>Trifolium</i>	3	8
3. My Italian Clover	0	10
4. Trefoil, yellow blossom..	7	5
5. Common red clover	8	1

Here the differences are surprising; and it appears that, for *one year*, the broad clover beats all; for though the *Lucern* will yield, at two more cuttings, 7 lb. perhaps, and though it has yielded 1lb. 5½ oz. before, still it will be far exceeded in weight by the broad clover, which will have another cutting of 6 or 7 lb. and good feed after that. But then the *Lucern* stands in the ground for a lifetime, if kept clean, and it comes 15 days earlier in the spring. Pretty nearly the same may be said of the *Trefoil* as of the broad clover. As to the *Italian gentlemen*, my opinion is, that they are not worth a pin. Very pretty red blossoms on the *Trifolium incarnatum*, but *not earlier* and not so large a crop as the broad clover or as the *Trefoil*.

It will be said, that I sowed *in spring* instead of *fall*, and that I sowed *very*

late in spring. I sowed all at *the same time*, and on the *same spot*. I will, however, put this matter beyond all doubt; for I have just cleared, and made perfectly clean, a field of two acres; and in it I will sow next week *a row*, or more, all along the field, at four feet apart, of all these plants, and of every other sort of grass known by name in our agriculture. Then, on the 1. of May, we shall see how they all stand, and which of them will give the *greatest quantity of food for horses*, for that is the test of excellence.

The truth is this, our clover is *late* in spring, and frequently poor in crop, because we do not treat it as people have treated the *Trifolium*. Sow the broad clover "*after wheat*," and see what *that* will do! We sow it with barley and oats, where it is shaded above and starved below; and there it stands in the hard ground, to carry on a war with the weeds, until the next spring. Treat the *Trifolium* in this cruel manner, and see what it will be in the spring! "*After wheat*" indeed! Why you can have *Turnips* after wheat; *Swedes*, if you will transplant them; or mangel wurzel. However, there is nothing like the proof by experience, and that I will now have. It is stuff to *cut up for horses early in May*: this is what we want, and the *annual* that will yield it *earliest*, and in largest quantity and best quality, is the *best*; and in my opinion we shall find that to be the *broad clover*; and that the *Trifolium*, after having been the talk of the country for about three years, will gradually disappear. *Lucern* is, beyond all comparison, the best; but as it *insists* upon being *kept clear from grass and weeds*, as this is a positive condition on its part, and as the *other party* very reluctantly comes in its terms; and when he does, is as *sure* to commit a "*breach of faith*" as he is sure to blame the other contracting party for his want of success: as this is the case with regard to *Lucern*, that plant is out of the question, and the contest is between the *Trifolium* and the *broad clover*, or the *Trefoil*; and now I am resolved that they shall have fair play.

I am by no means certain that the *white clover*, or the *red suckling*, or the *perennial clover* (cow grass), would not beat *Trifolium* in *poorish land*; and these things are all *perennial*, while the *Trifolium* is an *annual*. The truth is, we do not use those things well. We do not sow them "*after wheat*," or after a summer-fallow, and at a time when the summer-weeds are either gone, or are speedily killed when they appear. These plants will *live* anywhere or any-how, and so we treat them roughly. The *Trifolium* being an *Italian*, we treat it as the rich people in London treat the fiddlers and opera-dancers. Let us treat them *all alike* for once in our lives, and then we shall know the relative worth of them. This is what I will now do at any rate.

GET GOLD! GET GOLD!

READER. But, *where*?

COBBETT. Why, at the *Bank*, you fool; and so I told you last week; and now, as you will see, others are talking of it too, as, for instance, the *Age* newspaper of last Sunday, which has the following article: "CURRENCY.—Poor COBBETT will escape broiling, and his readers and admirers may get ready their holiday-clothes, and prepare for the grand jubilee of the gridiron. We know from undoubted authority, that there is to be an issue of one-pound notes, although the day for the ORDER IN COUNCIL is not *positively* fixed. The notes our informant has seen printing more than a fortnight since. So much for General JACKSON and the Whigs. Here is gold at a premium! Bank-notes a legal tender! Oh, ye most thinking people! Ye make us mad, ye will surely be the death of us! Would to God ye alone could suffer in the forthcoming convulsion, which is nearer at hand than any of ye dream of! What! buy United States' moonshine with sovereigns! make Bank-notes a legal tender! encourage the 'swell mob' to forge them by millions, and then build workhouses for paupers! 'Tis

"all of a piece. BROUGHAM used to talk about men's rising like a balloon; but now Great Britain is falling like one."

READER. What is an "ORDER IN COUNCIL," Cobbett?

COBBETT. Why, the King has a number of persons to assist him in consulting and settling on things to be done for the good of his people; and these, in a body, are called the PRIVY COUNCIL, which, as Sir Edward Coke says, is "an *honourable, noble, venerable, and reverend* assembly" consisting, at present, for instance, of THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE; THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BARON BEXLEY (late *Nicholas Vansittart*); THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BARON FARNBOROUGH (late *Charles Long*); THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE ROSE; and such like "*noble and reverend* persons."

READER. And what do they do?

COBBETT. *Do!* Why, they sit in council with the King, and deliberate on the measures to be taken in his name.

READER. But, what can they do about *Bank-notes*, Cobbett?

COBBETT. I will tell you what PITT and his council did. In 1797, the fellows at the Bank, finding that people went very fast for gold in exchange for the notes, went to PITT, expressed "their fears for the *safety of the House*," and asked him how long he thought it would be prudent to let them go on paying in gold and silver! Pitt got his *venerable council* together, and they and the King (the good old King) agreed upon an ORDER to be sent to the Bank to "*restrain*" it from paying in gold!

READER. But, was this *lawful*, Cobbett?

COBBETT. Oh, no!

READER. But, how *could* they do it, then?

COBBETT. It is not *lawful* to refuse relief to the poor: but it is *done*.

READER. But, what did the *Parliament* do?

COBBETT. Why, *praised* Pitt for what he had done, and passed an act to *screen* him and his *venerable* brethren, and the Bank directors, and all the violators of

the law, from all punishment whatsoever.

READER. And, that is an "*Order in Council*," is it, Cobbett?

COBBETT. Yes; and, you, see that the thing must be done in this way, if done at all; for, if by act of Parliament, the people in London would get all the gold, before those in the country would hear of what was going to be done! The Bank would be empty before a bill could be read a second time. It would be, "*the devil take the hindmost*"!

READER. Very true; so that we are come to a comfortable state after all our "*glorious victories*," won by "the greatest captain of the age," who has been rewarded by a million of our money; a comfortable state, to be *saved by the law being openly violated* by a noble, venerable, and reverend assembly!

COBBETT. Precisely so.

READER. What will be the END of all this, Cobbett?

COBBETT. I think I know; but, I do not choose to say.

READER. But, will it be *good* or *bad*, Cobbett?

COBBETT. *Good*: for it will break up the most base and infamous THING that this world ever saw.

READER. THING? What THING, Cobbett?

COBBETT. Oh! there; let me alone; for it would take a week to describe to you the audacious, hypocritical, false, silly, fraudulent, empty-skulled, brazen-faced, greedy, squandering, cruel, cowardly damnable THING; which has no name, is like nothing else in the world, is more ferocious than the tiger, more timid than the hare, the heart-ache, the blister-plaster, the scab, the itch, and every thing cursed of man; and, which is worse than all the rest, it

READER. Oh! for God's sake, Cobbett, why do not people

COBBETT. *People*, indeed! What can people do with such a hellish thing.

READER. But what can the *one-pound notes* do with it?

COBBETT. I won't tell you.

READER. But, what will Lord ALTHORP do?

COBBETT. Do? 'Faith, it will be a famous time for him! He may go and enjoy himself in his farm-yard amongst much more reasonable creatures than he has now to satisfy.

READER. But, where will he get the money to pay those devouring monsters, the *two she-services*, the pensions, sinecure folks, and the troops of tax-eaters, who now, put even the *public creditor* in peril?

COBBETT. *Money*! Why he will have more money than he will know what to do with.

READER. What, will "break *faith* with the *public creditor*"?

COBBETT. Not he, indeed. He will pay in *full tale*, I'll warrant him.

READER. And I shall get my *dividends* as *regularly* as I do now?

COBBETT. Yes.

READER. Well, then, so long as I get my dividends, what need I care about "*Orders in Council*"!

COBBETT. Or about your poorer neighbours, or your country, eh?

READER. Aye; I have to look to my dividends, as old Miss Snapdragon says: my dividends is all that I need look to.

COBBETT. Go and look to them then, you beast, and bother me no more.

THE KING'S SPEECH

ON

PROROGUING THE PARLIAMENT.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The numerous and important questions which have in the present and in the two preceding years been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions, and it is with a deep sense of the exertion and labour which you have bestowed on the public business, that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from your attendance.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition.

"The negotiations on account of which the conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have not yet been brought to a close, and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium.

"On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which has so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal, and I rejoice to think that the treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and in Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result.

"Events have since occurred in Spain to disappoint for a time the hopes of tranquillity in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired.

"To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and with the other powers, who are parties to the treaty of the 22. of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my allies encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success.

"The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

"I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent intentions by giving my assent to the Act for the Amendment and Better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily vested in commissioners nominated by the crown be exercised with temperance and caution, and I entertain a confident expectation that its prudent

and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the act, will by degrees remedy the evils which at present prevail, and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts and improve the condition of my people.

"The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention. The establishment of a central court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom.

"To the important subject of our jurisprudence and our municipal corporations your attention will naturally be directed early in the next session.—You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate in such useful reformations.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies. The estimates which were laid before you were somewhat lower than those of former years, although they included several extraordinary charges which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continual increase of the revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the surest proof that the resources of the country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that a perseverance in judicious and well-considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It gives me great satisfaction to believe, that in returning to your several counties you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity and of active industry among all classes of society. I humbly hope that Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these blessings, and in any circumstances which may arise I shall rely with confidence on your zeal and fide-

lity, and I rest satisfied that you will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only secure foundations of the honour and happiness of empires.

NEW POOR-LAW BILL.

Protest against retaining the 55th clause of the Poor-Laws Amendment Bill.

“Dissentient,—

“1. Because the parts of the bill which it was proposed to reject impose the charge of maintaining every bastard child on the mother alone; thus laying on one of the parents the whole of a burden which by the most obvious dictate of natural justice, and the plainest deduction from the law of God, ought to be borne equally, or in proportion to their several ability by both.

“2. Because the burden thus laid on the mother, in a degree far beyond her power to bear, will ordinarily place and keep her in permanent and absolute dependence on parish relief; and coupled with another provision which makes any man who shall marry such mother liable to the maintenance of her child, can hardly fail to encourage the most unbounded licentiousness: for as the woman is thus shut out from all prospect of marriage, as both she and her spurious progeny, present and future, be they as numerous as they may, will be all maintained by the parish, without further shame, suffering, or inconvenience to herself—as, in short, she will be deprived of all the aids to virtue which Providence has mercifully given in temporal objects of fear and hope, it can hardly be doubted that her own incontinence and the absolute impunity held out to every man who after she has once borne a child may choose to offend with her, will make almost every such woman to become a common prostitute, and every workhouse of which such women are inmates to be a common receptacle of prostitutes, from which they will carry on their vicious courses with

little or no effectual restraint, unless the workhouse itself be converted into a jail, and every woman who bears a bastard child, and is too poor to maintain it without assistance, be consigned to lasting imprisonment.

“3. Because another and more appalling consequence may be expected to ensue, in the case of those unhappy women who, after their fall from chastity, still retain some perverted feelings of honour, which the provisions of this bill are too likely to place in conflict with the best instinct of their nature, tempting them to the destruction or the abandonment of the wretched infants, whose lives cannot be sustained without subjecting their mothers to so much of lengthened misery and degradation.

“4. Because, while such is the injustice, and such the frightful tendency, of the provisions of this bill, as they affect women, its probable effects on men are scarcely less to be deprecated. From men in humble life the bill removes one of the most powerful checks on their licentious appetites which Providence has imposed in the cost and burden consequent on the indulgence of them, thus opposing itself to God's holy institution for the continuance of the species by lawful wedlock. It does more: it directly tends to harden the hearts of men, to aggravate their natural selfishness, to pervert and corrupt their moral sensibility, to make them deem themselves released by act of Parliament from one of the first and most obvious duties which the laws of nature, in other words the laws of God, impose; a duty which must endure so long as the relation of parent and child shall subsist; a duty which no man who deserves the name of man has ever yet dared to set at naught.

“5. And lastly, Because a law which professes on the very face of it to bear so unequally on two parties whose moral guilt must be deemed equal, imposing its burden with exclusive and extreme severity on the more helpless, leaving the stronger and the abler absolutely untouched [even by the provisions subsequently introduced], so long as the weaker party is capable of bearing

anything, and then interfering, not on the principle of equal justice, but solely to indemnify the parish for any excess of charge which the exhaustion of the mother may make it impossible to wring from her, because such law cannot carry with it that which is indispensable in all wholesome legislation, the sanction of public opinion; but proceeding on the unchristian principle of doing evil that good may come, must like every other such attempt fail of the end proposed, with this unhappy aggravation of the failure, that it tends to shake the confidence of the people in the justice and righteousness of the laws in general, and to impair their respect for that legislature which shall have ventured to enact it.

"H. EXETER.

"PENSHURST.

"FALMOUTH.

"ROLLE.

"MOUNTCASHEL."

"August 8."

LORD BROUGHAM'S PROTEST.

(*From the Times*, 19. Aug., 1834.)

It may be remembered that, on the motion of Mr. Langdale, a clause (numbered xviii.) was inserted in the Poor-Laws Amendment Bill, providing that no rules be adopted obliging inmates of workhouses to attend religious service contrary to their own principles; it was in the following terms:

"That no rules, orders, or regulations of the said commissioners, nor any by-laws at present in force or to be hereafter made, shall oblige any inmate of any workhouse to attend any religious service which may be celebrated in a mode contrary to the religious principles of such inmate, nor shall authorize the education of any child in such workhouse in any religious creed other than that professed by the parents or surviving parent of such child, and to which such parents or parent shall object, or in the case of an orphan, to which the godfather or godmother of such orphan shall so object: provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for any licensed minister of the religious

persuasion of any inmate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, to visit such workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of their religion."

This clause, with other alterations, was struck out by the House of Lords. Mr. Langdale, on the return of the bill to the Commons, insisted on its restoration, and notwithstanding the remarks made by Lord Althorp, it was restored accordingly. The Lords still resisted; a conference ensued, the Commons persisted, and eventually the Lords desisted, agreeing not to insist upon their amendment for the rejection of the clause. It was of course retained; but thereupon the Lord Chancellor placed on the journals the following

"PROTEST

"Against not insisting on the amendment to the Poor-Laws Amendment Bill to which the Commons have disagreed.

"Dissentient,—

"1. Because there can be no necessity for a provision against such extreme folly and such unjustifiable oppression as the compelling paupers to attend the service of a church which they dissent from, and preventing the resort to them of their own pastors; and at all events there seems just the same reason for prohibiting other kinds of oppression, such as denying access to the pauper's relatives or lay spiritual advisers on his death-bed; and yet no provision of this sort has been judged necessary.

"The whole clause is founded upon distrust of the commissioners, whom it supposes capable, if not prohibited, of framing rules in a spirit of persecution unknown at the present time, and whom it presumes unwilling to secure by fit regulations the access of spiritual instructors to members of the established church as well as Dissenters.

"This distrust of the commissioners upon such a matter is wholly at variance with all those provisions of the bill which clothe them with the largest discretionary powers, and if they are to be

the objects of suspicion in this respect, it is impossible safely to grant them any authority in any matter whatever requiring the exercise of sound discretion.

"But it is further to be observed that the clause, far from accomplishing its own manifest purpose, is so contrived as to defeat it; for the access of licensed ministers alone is directed, and it is not known that there are any persons, either of the established church or among the Dissenters, excepting one class, namely, licensed curates and lecturers, who answer this description. The rectors and vicars and perpetual curates of the established church, the Catholic priests, and all the ministers of the various sects of Protestant Dissenters, as well as all the teachers of the Methodists, are thus left out of the right of access given by the clause. But if their omission should be considered as intimating the intention of the legislature to exclude them, then it would follow that neither Roman Catholics nor Protestant Dissenters of any class, nor Methodists of any description, could receive any spiritual aid from their own pastors, while even members of the established church could only receive the spiritual assistance of licensed curates or lecturers. It is indeed to be hoped that such a construction will be avoided if possible; but it can only be escaped by the assistance of the commissioners, who, were they in the least degree actuated by the spirit against which the clause was intended to provide, would inevitably act upon the plain and literal meaning of its words, and shelter themselves behind these words against all blame, for excluding almost all religious consolation from workhouses. So that the only defence which is afforded to the parties for whose protection the clause was framed, against being persecuted by force of that clause itself, must be found in the firmness and discretion of the commissioners being exerted to mitigate its rigour by construction, that is to say, the clause would defeat itself, and oppress the objects of its favour, but for those commissioners, the distrust of whom was the only motive for introducing it.

"It is further to be remarked, that if the clause has any effect at all from such a literal construction being adopted, it impowers the inmates of workhouses, at their own request, to have whatever persons may be deemed licensed ministers of their own persuasion admitted to them at all hours of every day in the week—a degree of liberty extremely liable to abuse, and wholly subversive of all the discipline necessary to such establishments.

"Lastly,—It appears eminently indiscreet to mix up with the present measure any questions leading to the excitement of religious controversy, and almost obliging the commissioners to take a part in such contentions.

"BROUGHAM, C."

"August 13.

It was agreed at the sitting of the House on Wednesday, that leave be given to Lords to enter protests, and to sign the same, before the rising of the House on the succeeding Friday. This protest was directed to be entered accordingly; but though leave was given to Lords till Friday, also to sign the said protest, no other Lord besides the Lord Chancellor has signed it. That it was known that there was the opportunity of signing it is clear from the fact being recorded in Wednesday's minutes, and which minutes were on their Lordships' table and in every Lord's possession during Thursday and Friday. Still no other Peer has signed the protest!

POOR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

(From the Times).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The Poor Law Amendment Bill has passed, the bastardy clauses are retained, and Lord Brougham may sit down with the proud and heart-gladdening reflection that he has succeeded in his mighty triumph over the weak and the helpless—that he has vanquished all the sympathies of a man, a father, and a Christian, has exerted the full force of his mighty talent for what? To crush the feeble and the oppressed, they who turned to him for the maintenance and protection of those rights

which their own moral and physical inability prevent them from defending. Truly, Lord Brougham, this is a glorious epoch in your existence. To you, sir, the earnest and grateful thanks of the female population of England are especially and eternally due. Would that the efforts you have made to serve them had been successful! That the barrier you strove to interpose to injustice and wrong had not been swept down by the strong and availing arm of "spiritual pride in high places!"

This is the hour of triumph for your opponents, but the hour of remorse and retribution is not far distant. Can one of the men who advocated the bastardy clauses look on their own daughters and not tremble? They may be removed in station to a pinnacle far above the level of those who are immediately operated upon by their legislation. But life has strange vicissitudes, and reverses of fortune have reduced many as high perhaps in rank as Lord Brougham's own daughter to distress and ignominy. Retribution rarely fails, even on earth, to fall on the heads of the unjust and the oppressor, though it may be to "the third and fourth generation" that its visitations come. Let not the supporters of the bill fancy that their enactments, severe as they are, will serve the cause of virtue, or arrest one woman in the hour of guilty passion. They can know little of human nature, in all its strength and all its weakness, if they think so. But this it will do:—When, in solitude and desertion, the wretched woman meditates on the consequences of her frailty—when, superadded to the shame and the agony of her situation, the full responsibility of it also glares upon her mind, and she remembers that with a character blasted, with a soul and body alike enfeebled, still it is from her scanty resources that the law wrings support for the child, whose father, it may be, revels the while in pomp and affluence, can it surprise, and may it not be feared that reason, at such a picture, will turn to madness, and infanticide be the climax to seduction? If such should be the case, if one infant's life be immolated at the

altar of Malthusian expediency, its cry shall go up to Heaven, and be heard far above the din of faction or party; "and the sound thereof shall bring down justice on those that rule; and the earth shall tremble thereat."

I apologize for this intrusion on your space. I had hoped some one of my own sex, more able than myself, would have stood forth as an advocate for themselves and others. The cause is one of gigantic importance to every mother in England. May its effects be averted before it is too late!

I remain, &c., your constant reader,
AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S KNOWLEDGE.

(From the Times).

I AM surprised that no newspaper has taken notice of the gross mistatements and preposterous logic which are to be found in the Lord Chancellor's speech on the bastardy clause in the new Poor-Law Bill. He states that foundling hospitals increase infanticide; that such hospitals were instituted by Napoleon to augment the population; that the French Government has since his time abolished them; and that, in consequence of their abolition, infanticide has diminished. Now, in the whole of these assertions there is not one word of truth. In the first place, it is a notorious truth, that in those countries where foundling hospitals exist, child-murder is absolutely unknown. Such is the case of France; and it cannot possibly be otherwise—for what motive can a woman have to destroy her child, when she has it in her power to get rid of it by sending it to a foundling hospital, where it is received without a single question being asked, and treated with the utmost kindness? The fact is perfectly established, that in France infanticide is a crime never heard of. In the second place, foundling hospitals were not instituted by Napoleon, but have existed for more than a century. The foundation-stone of the present hospital

in Paris was laid on the 26. of September, 1747, the previous hospital for foundlings having been found too small for the increasing wants of the capital. In the third place, these institutions have in no respect been interfered with by the Government which have ruled France since the dethronement of the Emperor. They are on precisely the same footing on which they stood before and during his reign. It is absurd, therefore, to say that they no longer exist. Within the last two months, I had occasion to be very frequently in the foundling hospital at Paris, and not a single day elapsed in which children were not sent there. Nor is Paris the only city where these hospitals exist. They are scattered over France. Lille has a fine establishment of the same kind, and so have most of the great towns and cities in the kingdom. I say nothing of the policy of such hospitals; that is a point on which there is, and always will be, a difference of opinion; but the motives which led to their establishment are certainly beyond all praise, and reflect honour on the humanity of the state. If they lead, as some maintain, to profligacy of manners, it is some consolation to think that the criminal calendars of France are unstained by child murder; a crime, it is to be feared, much more common in Great Britain than is generally supposed, one to which there are peculiar inducements, and for the perpetration of which there are more than common facilities. It is astonishing how a man of Lord Brougham's perspicacity could come to the conclusion of which he has so strangely arrived. If foundling hospitals have any effect at all, it must be to check infanticide; to suppose that they can have an opposite result is an outrage upon common sense. But the whole of his speech abounds in mis-statements and inconsequentialities so utterly absurd that I can hardly think he ever delivered it. If he did, what are the public to think of the knowledge and deductive powers of the Lord Chancellor, of the acuteness of the noble audience which failed to perceive such glaring blunders and false logic, and of the public press,

which permits nonsense of this description to pass without exposure.—*Correspondent of the Glasgow Free Press.*

GOOD NEWS FROM AMERICA!

BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, July 15.

THE act of direct corruption and other base measures, of which the bank of the United States and its supporters have been guilty at the late elections, are scarcely to be believed on your side the Atlantic; and I regret to say that among the traders, and all those who wish to make the rest of the world believe that two and two make seven, they have succeeded in some small degree, particularly in the large towns; but I am happy to be able to add, that in the country the farmers are stanch in favour of Jackson and hard cash, and you may rest assured that, after the elections in autumn, there will be a more decided majority in the House of Representatives than there was during the last session in support of the President in his just and reasonable hostility to the paper system.

The late act of Congress for regulating the relative value of gold and silver as coin, although in some degree erroneous, will nevertheless have the effect of introducing gold into very general circulation, and will certainly give the people a taste for it. It jingles in the pocket, and is never at a discount, as all banking promises to pay are in America, when you happen to be at the distance of 50 miles or more from the place of issue. All this must end in good, and it will drive the state banks to pay in eagles of full weight, or to become bankrupt.

This elastic country is fast recovering from the banking panic, and very few persons will suffer any loss but those who deserve it; namely, all those who have been tempted to enter into imprudent speculations on the faith of a continuance of banking credits.

The bank of the United States and its infamous agents have done their worst, and have discovered that they

cannot control the vast resources of the people. I now look forward with confidence to a more healthy and honest state of things, although much remains to be done before we shall be safe. There will be a deadly struggle between the friends of honesty and hard cash and the friends of fraud and paper promises at the elections in autumn, but the Republicans are at their posts, and I have no fear of the result. The agent here of a well-known Conservative house in your city (London) was very busy at the late elections. Let him take care what he is doing.

Should any of your friends be coming to America, recommend them to bring sovereigns in preference to leaving their funds in England and afterwards drawing for them. The late act of Congress will insure to them the full value of their gold, when coined here; but bills of exchange on England may fluctuate, from circumstances of which they can have no knowledge and over which they have no control.

(From the *Halifax Recorder*.)

TO MR. HOLLAND.

SIR,—A writer in your last *Recorder* would endeavour, under the signature of Mercator, to make himself appear a champion for the banks, but like all others who have appeared on that side of the question, he admits that those establishments have been partly the cause of the present failures and distresses. His admissions are quite sufficient to destroy his arguments in their favour, as it is evident from these that he considers their operations as the first cause, and goes on with the endeavour to screen their conduct by laying the blame in the second place upon a class of inexperienced speculators. These have failed, and the judicious portion, as he terms them, of the community, are not surprised at the results. Now, sir, I consider this kind of covering argument all moonshine. Will Mercator pretend to say, that none but the injudicious have felt the pernicious influence of the banking system that has

been operating in this province? It would be supposed from his assertions, that none else have become bankrupts, that these deserved their fate; and in reality that the country in general is in as healthy a state as it was before these institutions were established amongst us. If this be true, we must consider all the cry of hard times as proceeding from that class of unfortunate dupes who have been led into trouble and ruin, owing to the facilities held out by the banks for obtaining money. Mercator is ignorant of the true state of the province, otherwise he would not venture to make such assertions as these. He has only viewed the surface without examining the interior. He supposes the evils to be at an end, with the failure of a certain class of individuals, who deserve their doom as a punishment for their misconduct. Let Mercator travel from one end of the province to the other, and he will find both farmer and tradesman in trouble and distress; no circulating money, no sale for produce of any description; an alarming and general depreciation of property both real and personal, in fact, a general stagnation to all those vital springs which gave health and strength to both farmer and tradesman. May I inquire, where are the judicious portion of the community, that do not feel the effects of such an accumulation of evils. If there are such, the number must be small indeed: I know of none with the exception of the bankers themselves, and those who are in the receipt of large and permanent salaries. The bankers are judicious, none deny the fact; they are most judicious. Previous to the commencement of their system, a near calculation one would think was made as to what amount the province could spare without inevitable ruin. That amount has been, by the working of the system, withdrawn from circulation. First place, they have received a large proportion in actual profit; secondly, from the facilities thrown open to every man who chose to enter into speculation, ten times the amount of goods was imported and consumed within the province than could possibly have been,

had those establishments not existed. The remaining part of the amount has been applied to pay for these articles which have been obligingly brought to us so cheap as to totally destroy every thing like internal manufacture. It is hard to tell how the credit of the province stands with reference to other countries, from whence these superfluities have been obtained. If the account has been decently kept up, it has been through the means of those facilities spoken of by Mercator. Bankers advanced, running the province headlong in debt, until they began to fear that both personal and real estate would be required to repay them back. Self-preservation alone caused them to pause. Had the resources of the country been of greater value we should still have had the good times of 1828 and 1831. But the bankers, those judicious few, saw, if the people could not, at what point to stop. They continued their discounting system with two good names, until one of these became a little doubtful, another was then required, and as none but themselves had access within the veil to see the standing of every man in the community, of course the third name was easily obtained, and in like manner the fourth, &c. By this means the bad and good became entangled, and when one fell the other must go with him, unless his property was sufficient to make good the amount. I believe it to be the rule in banking establishments in England and elsewhere, that when a note or any other obligation is presented for discount and refused, not again to receive it under any circumstances. But what have our bankers been in the habit of doing? deliberately asking or soliciting for another name. Had they held to the other method, every man must of necessity have done no more business than his own individual credit would have upheld. This wholesome proceeding did not suit the judicious few who were the managers of the system; such a procedure would curtail the amount of importations, trade could not increase and extend so far beyond the resources of the country as to throw within their

grasp its destinies; by such a course the people would be in a measure independent of them, their dealings not exceeding their abilities to pay; and real estate, the main object, would have been saved. It has ever been the practice in this province to give the rich and great of the land whatever they chose to ask for; and it cannot be surprising, when the obliging bankers who a few years back had the credit of causing our sudden prosperity, made the simple request, another name required, that it was without hesitation granted. Their proceedings were all secret; a veil of mystery hung round about them, and men were drawn as by a charm to do whatever was required of them, fully convinced that every ordinance proceeding from such an assembly of wealth and experience must be good. Under these visions, time rolled on, trade continued brisk, sales could be effected, other names could be obtained if required, and the Bank supplied the means. Will any man pretend to say, that those bankers were ignorant of the results that were sure to follow such proceedings? Can it be thought they were so ignorant of business as not to be aware that Nova Scotia, importing five times the amount of her exports, must run into ruin and bankruptcy? Were they ignorant of the part they were acting in this melodrama, supplying the means of lending money for the express purpose of encouraging every adventurer who could obtain other names to entangle himself and friends, and to assist in swelling the enormous balance already against the country? It would be treason against their acknowledged talents to think it for a moment. They were then, however, shrewd and intent upon gaining a certain object, and who will say they have not most fully attained the very summit of their wishes. Their system has run almost every individual into debt, they have amassed from the labours of the people immense profits, they have depreciated the value of real estate, and when the period arrives that the latter is low enough for speculation, we shall see what use will be made of the power which these men

hold over the people. Houses and lands will centre into the possession of Mercator's judicious few, and the once independent inhabitants of Nova Scotia must either quit their native soil, or sink degraded into slavery, and be leased out according to the capricious wills of a few purse-proud aristocratical masters and landlords. Who will say that this community is not at the present moment completely in the power of twenty-one individuals, who if they so pleased, could shut the doors of three-quarters of the men in business in a single day, could bring their goods and estates to the hammer, and at last purchase it all at one-tenth perhaps of its real value? Can a system which brings things to such a pass as this be one which any well-wisher of his country can support or defend without blushing? It is useless for us to deny the truth, Halifax is exactly in this situation, and so nearly are its interests connected with the interior, that when the blow falls here it will be felt to the remotest sections of the province. Is it right that any body of men should be in possession of such a power to be exercised at will? If this can be proved to be beneficial to society, then let us cry, Long live the Banks! long live the paper system—which withdraws from the poor man his substance, conveys it to the coffers of the rich, giving them additional powers wherewith to oppress and grind to the dust all who dare oppose or show the least sort of honest independence. Some endeavours have been made to screen the Banks, by stating that other countries are in a depressed and languishing state, particularly in a commercial point of view, as an instance the United States of America. This is all true—but can it be brought as an argument to shift the *cause* from their shoulders, or rather are not Banks the sole cause of the general distress and stagnation that has lately taken place in that great country? The President is fully aware of this, he plainly sees the total ruin of his country if they are allowed to proceed as they have done, he sees that their enormous powers are converted into engines for party and political pur-

poses, thwarting the aims of impartial justice, and contaminating the true principles of a free government. These things, together with their being the cause of the overtrading of the nation, has stimulated that patriotic individual to put himself in the gap, and by one bold act to stem the pernicious torrent which in a few short years would have swept independence and prosperity from the land. He deserves to be immortalized for the step he has taken, and should he succeed in extirpating the paper currency altogether, his name will be handed down to posterity, will be held in grateful remembrance, and be coupled with the great Washington himself in the estimation of future generations.

Those who have undertaken the defence of bankers and banking, are not ignorant of their pernicious influence. They cannot look to the right hand and to the left, and be blind to the effects visible on every side; but they would mislead the public, and endeavour to throw a part at least of the blame upon the people. Those endeavours are not made to screen the system which is universally acknowledged to be bad, but the individuals from whom it originated. They would endeavour to persuade us to take voluntarily upon ourselves a part of the obloquy, for the purpose of protecting in some measure a class of men, who, when their riches are taken into consideration, and the important situations that many of them hold, should be the last to betray the interests and confidence of the people. I cannot find a reason why the community should do this. Truth should lay bare to the world the acts of the powerful and rich, as well as the weak and poor, and if persons, who from their situations in life and the hold they have had upon the good opinion of the public, have betrayed them by means of this confidence into distress and ruin, I see not why the authors, in whatever station they may be, should not meet with a rigorous examination. The gold, their power, their high stations and standing in society should be left out of sight, and, divested of these, let them

pass the ordeal of public investigation and opinion. I am, sir,

NOVA SCOTIAN.

EFFECTS OF PAPER - MONEY IN THE COLONIES.

(From the Halifax Reporter, 24. July.)

PROSPECTS.—The state of business is still deplorable; failures continue to occur, stagnation yet exists, and men look with fear to the future. We mentioned some time ago our sense of the delicacy and difficulty of this subject, and we see no reason yet to alter our view of it. Some of the most respectable and intelligent men in the community are suffering from the evils with which we are surrounded; they are thus powerfully influenced to seek after remedies, yet has any scheme been proposed of extensive promise, calculated to satisfy the most sanguine? We believe not, and further believe that no such thing can be proposed. Hot-bed discounts, funding the province paper or supporting its credit, what are these under present circumstances, more than removing a turned feather from beneath a patient in a deep seated dangerous illness. The removal may give ease, and should be attended to, but will it give health? We are still forced to believe, that as the public distress has been the growth of years of seeming prosperity and reckless adventure, so will its cure be comparatively slow; and that months of suffering and depression and fear will at length give place to a healthy calm, which calm we earnestly trust will be made doubly valuable by the experience now obtaining. In the mean time, would not the best course seem to be, without omitting any opportunity of hastening better times and ameliorating bad, not to be too anxious in pursuit of nostrums, nor too confident respecting those proposed; not to assist the depression by unnecessary alarm, by neglecting small openings because great are wanted; to cultivate, more than ever, industry and rational economy, and to trust for a return of prosperity to Him who blesses honest exertion, and who makes the fruit-preparing spring

to succeed the barren winter. This may seem rather slender consolation, but is it not better to indulge rational expectations, and put shoulders to the wheel in the mean time, than to irritate the mind and damp exertion by empty cheating dreams? If this be still objected to, we would really like to know what rapidly working patent medicine, can effect a sudden cure in a chronic disease. Where is the political economist, the man learned in currency, who will—not tell the people of the United States and Canada how they may escape difficulties, for it is easy to effect miracles at a distance, but who will tell the people of Halifax, simply, how they are to pay debts contracted in a day of debt-mania, how property is to be sold at a fair price when there are no buyers, how trade is to be forced while the whole western hemisphere is in commercial distress, and how many other difficulties too easily enumerated are to be subdued by schemes and enactments, or in any other way than by the slow careful return to health, which time will infallibly unfold to those who are patiently wise.

One prospect we have, worth a thousand of the political economist's nostrums, and as different from the cobweb subtleties of his school as heaven is to hell, this is the cheering prospect of an abundant harvest. We all have seen the frequent earth-feeding showers of the season, and have felt the influence of a deep blue cloudless sky in July; travellers tell us that the fields along the road sides give beautiful promise; correspondents in the interior inform us that agricultural prospects are delightful, and that the fishery is so productive sufficient salt can scarcely be procured to cure those caught; one from the western section of the province writes,—Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and fruit, will be abundant, grass is excellent, our pastures are well filled with fine cattle and lambs, our rivers are teeming with fish, and all presents such an appearance of plenty that the inhabitants are in the highest spirits. This is excellent, and is a remedy and an antidote to depression, which speaks the Haud from which

it comes. The author of the *Corn Law Rhymes* in some of his verses, thanks heaven that man cannot prevent the rain from falling, the thunder from pealing, the forest from vegetating, or the lark from singing; in a similar mood we are inclined to ejaculate, thank Heaven that the worldly feelosophers cannot to any extent, try their fine theories on the meadow and the corn-field and the potatoe garden, on the river and on the sea, and on the fowls of heaven. If they could, we would have paper representatives of all those things no doubt; would find a bank of promissory notes when we wanted a school of fish; loaves like Macbeth's dagger, all air; cattle less substantial than Pharaoh's lean kine, and every thing as scientific, unsatisfactory, and unnatural as possible. In bills of mortality we see no mention made of moral disease, but if such were attended to, what a respectable number would be opposite the following:—Died from distress of mind, occasioned by the artificial state of society. Let us trust that the reduction of things to their first principles, which in a great measure we now see going forward, will ere long produce a more rational happy and sound state of things here. In the mean time we again urge thankfulness, that the news from the country comes so delightfully to mitigate the evils of the town; it is a period of health also; how dreadful if even a commonly sickly season, and an ordinary dearth were experienced, with our other evils. In all that Nova Scotia has borne, she has yet much cause of gratitude, and also, we are confident, of well grounded hopeful anticipation.

LIFE OF JACKSON.

THIS book, with an interesting frontispiece, and an exact likeness of the President, is now published, and may be had, very neatly bound in boards, at Bolt-court, and of all booksellers. The price is 3s.

This history was written by Mr. EATON, a senator of the United States, for TENNESSEE, the colleague of JACKSON in that station; and now his Secretary at

War. They both lived on their farms near NASHVILLE in TENNESSEE, and Mr. EATON was manifestly furnished with the official documents by JACKSON himself. My main object was to lay before the people of England the true character of this great soldier and statesman. I have, therefore, left out, in my abridgment, a large part of those details, which would not have been so interesting here, and which were not necessary to the furthering of my object; but I have omitted nothing tending to effect that object. Mr. EATON concluded his work with the conclusion of the last war, and of the wonderful feats of this resolute man at NEW ORLEANS. I have continued his history down from that time to the month of February last, giving a particular account of all his proceedings with regard to the infamous Bank.

As a frontispiece, there is a portrait of the President, which many American gentlemen have told me is a good likeness of him. It is copied from the portrait of Mr. EATON's book; and, of course, it was taken from the life and with great care.

I have dedicated this book to the WORKING PEOPLE OF IRELAND, as being a record of the deeds of a man that sprang from parents who formed part of themselves.

My readers have seen with what delight I have recorded the triumphs of this man. First, for his own sake; secondly, because he is descended immediately from poor Irish parents; thirdly, because he was so basely and infamously treated by British officers, at the early part of the American revolutionary war; but, above all things, because he sprang immediately from poor Irish parents.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NEWCASTLE TO PRESENT ADDRESSES TO EARL GREY.

(From the *Tyne Mercury*.)

A public meeting took place on Tuesday, 19. August, in the Guildhall, which was densely crowded in every part, for the purpose of presenting addresses to

Earl Grey on his return to his native county, and on his recent retirement from office. After several speeches were delivered, Earl GREY rose, and delivered the following speech :

GENTLEMEN,—The deputation from the borough of Tynemouth, from the incorporated companies of the burgesses, and from the borough of South Shields, and the gentlemen signing themselves as my friends, from whom the last address has been presented, I beg you all jointly and severally to accept my heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me. It is quite impossible for any words that I can employ to express the deep and heartfelt sensations of satisfaction and gratitude with which I have met you on this occasion. The approbation of his fellow-countrymen is, in my estimation, the best reward which any public servant can receive, and it is so to me more especially on this occasion, when, on my retirement from public life, or at least from official life (hear, hear), my whole conduct lies before you. A favourable judgment has been pronounced on the principles and motives by which I have been regulated. Gentlemen, it certainly has been my lot in the long course of political warfare in which I have been engaged, to have my motives misunderstood, and at times misrepresented. They have not unfrequently been made the subject of attacks of great personal and bitter malignity. (Hear, hear.) I do not complain of this : it is the lot of all public men who take a leading part in questions of great political interest, which in the contentions that must necessarily ensue excite the conflicting interests, prejudices, and passions of mankind. But, gentlemen, whether I may have suffered in this respect little or much, I have always felt the support of conscious integrity. I have felt confident that at last justice would be done me when the whole course of my conduct was fairly before the country. (Applause.) All this—more than this—ininitely more than any thing I can merit (“No, no”), I have received on the present occasion (great applause); and it will be a consolation to me during my remaining years, and a subject

of just pride, to reflect on the honour I have received this day. To myself it will form the greatest boast, as well as to those who are connected with me. (Applause.) Gentlemen, in all the addresses which I have had the honour to receive this day, allusion has been made to the great question of Parliamentary reform. To this question my early attention and early efforts in Parliament were directed. (Great applause.) Those efforts were afterwards suspended under circumstances which made me almost despair of success, but the cause was never abandoned by me. My efforts were resumed under happier auspices, and they have at length been brought to a happy and triumphant result. (Immense cheering). But when I say this, do not think I am so vain and presumptuous as to assume to myself any exclusive merit for what I have done. I was assisted by many men abler than myself, one of whom I am proud to see present on this occasion (immense cheering), men, without whose assistance my humble efforts would have been fruitless. I was supported by the confidence of my Sovereign ; but all these advantages would have been insufficient, had I not been carried triumphantly through the midst of opposition and difficulty by the energies and spirit of a brave and enlightened people. (Tremendous cheering). Gentlemen, this great work has been accomplished, and the people of this country have now to boast that they possess, in the ancient language of the constitution, a full, fair, and free representation. Gentlemen, having obtained this, you have obtained that which insures to you all rational and useful reform ; but give me leave to add, that the full advantage of this measure will never be experienced until it is universally found and acknowledged that in the security of the liberties of the people is to be found the best preservative of the order of society, the administration of regular government, and the authority of the laws. (Applause). Gentlemen, I have stated to you that this measure secures to you the means of all rational and salutary reforms ; it

is a means to an end, and that end will be secured if pursued with moderation and wisdom. (Great applause). I trust you will not think it too great a liberty if I add, that having obtained a full and fair representation—(a few cries of "No, no.") I am sorry to hear any interruption. I trust nothing will pass on this occasion that will give additional advantage to the enemies of reform, to say that their predictions have been fulfilled, that if a large measure were given to the people, it would not cause satisfaction, but would lead to still further encroachments. (Hear, hear.) Those predictions will not, I trust, be verified through the imprudence of any by whose exertions this reform was obtained. (Applause). I have said that further reforms are required, but that they must be pursued with moderation. Having obtained, I repeat, a fair and full representation, it will not do to be proceeding in a continual course of agitation. Reform is necessary, but in the pursuit of this necessary work you must act, in the spirit of moderation and peace, and consistently with the authority of a regular and settled government. (Applause). Reform I say is necessary. This is the conviction on which the present administration, of which I was lately a member, has always acted. This is the foundation on which that administration rests. It is interwoven with its existence, and it cannot exist without it. (Great applause). But if, by departing from this principle of moderation which I have mentioned, you are led by restlessness and impatience into hasty and inconsiderate measures, give me leave to tell you that the cause of reform itself will be endangered, and like the machinery which the ingenuity of the present age has brought to such perfection, if the regulating and controlling power be withdrawn, the increased velocity will cause the wheels to take fire, and reform itself will be prevented by combustion and destruction. (Great applause). These are the principles, to use a much perverted word, of true conservation, which I trust the people of England, enjoying so many blessings under their own constitution,

will maintain in the spirit of peace, and with a desire to preserve and to uphold, and not to destroy. Perhaps I have already said more than the occasion required. (Cries of Go on, go on). I don't think it necessary to say more on this point; but I will advert to one which is referred to in the address from North Shields—viz., the extinction of slavery; and it adds a double interest to the address, that it was voted on that very day when the manacles of slavery fell from the limbs of our oppressed fellow-countrymen. (Great applause). I took a humble but a sincere and zealous part in endeavouring to accomplish and carry into effect this measure. It is true the expense which was incurred imposes a severe burden on the country; but I ask you, and I confidently anticipate your unanimous concurrence, whether it was not worth all the money which has been given to produce so great a good, and remove so foul a stain from the character of the nation. (Great applause). Many other great and important measures have been accomplished—many more are in promise. Yet notwithstanding, I know it is a common complaint that the Government has not fulfilled the just expectations of the people. In answer to this complaint I desire that you will look into the difficulties with which we had to contend, not only in the way of direct opposition, but from the zeal of imprudent friends. It is said little has been done; but during the two last sessions of Parliament, and those two the longest sessions of which there is any example in history, more hours have been consumed every week in the House of Commons than has been known at any previous session. Many questions were introduced of great importance, and time was not found for their discussion. They were shut out by questions of which notice had been given. I do not find fault with this, it was a natural effect of the zeal of the persons who were returned to the first reformed Parliament. It showed their anxiety for the public good, and was therefore so far laudable; but I beg you to consider, that if every person, however good his intentions, kept the House of

Commons in the discussion of particular questions, some of them of an objectionable nature, casting ridicule on legislation, it was natural that discussion on those measures introduced by Government should be prevented. Under these circumstances, I ask you whether it is the fault of Government that more has not been done? (Cries of "No, no.") Here, then, with this short notice, I take leave of these subjects, only begging you, as a second answer to this complaint, to look back to these two sessions, and bear in mind the measures which have been brought to perfection; and I ask you, if three or four years ago any one had told you that at this season not only the measure of Parliamentary reform, but also those other measures which were its necessary consequences, would be accomplished, whether anybody in the British realm would have believed it? (Cries of "No, no.") Gentlemen, I take leave of you once more, by expressing my heartfelt thanks for your kindness. Many men have served you with more ability than I have done ("No, no"), none with purer or more disinterested motives. (Applause.) In answer to all the calumnies which have been heaped upon me, I desire my countrymen to view me in the situation in which I stood before I entered office, and compare it with my present situation; they will then see that my motive was not to obtain any thing for myself. I retire from office with the only reward, but certainly the best I could possibly receive—the confidence and goodwill of those before whose attention my conduct has passed. I have had many expressions of this goodwill, but I can assure you with the utmost truth and sincerity, they have come from none from whom they could have carried greater honour, or have been received with greater pride by me, than from the present numerous and respectable assembly, who have not only been acquainted with my public conduct, but also with my private life. It has been said that I have served the public half-a-century: it was in the year 1786, when I was first returned the representative of the county of Northumber-

land. A period of forty-eight years has since elapsed, of which period something less than five years have been spent in office. I retire with the best reward, the approbation of my countrymen. I do not enjoy any other of which any living man has a right to complain. (Applause). Here I might expatiate at great length, but I really feel so much overpowered by your kindness, so grateful for the honour you have done me, that I am unable to proceed. (His lordship appeared here to be much affected). Take, gentlemen, as an excuse for all my deficiencies my sincere and lasting thanks to you, which I offer to those gentlemen who presented these addresses, and to you, gentlemen, by whom they have been so favourably received. (Immense cheering followed the conclusion of his lordship's address, and continued for some time).

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1834.

INSOLVENTS.

ARCHER, P. and G., Botolph-lane, merchants.
STRATTON, A. and J. H. Secretan, Cheapside, factors.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GRIFFITHS, H., Liverpool, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

MALIANI, J., Charlotte-street, Portland-place, lodging-house-keeper.
SMITH, J., Old Broad-street, stock-broker.
THORNE, E., Bideford, Devonshire, draper.
TIMSON, W., Bush-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant.
WILSON, G., Atherstone, Warwickshire, victualler.
WOOD, P., Spittal-bridge, Yorkshire, inn-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

PAGE, J. and Co., Edinburgh, shawl-manufacturers.
SMART, D., Dundee, merchant.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.

INSOLVENT.

STONE, R., Buckingham-street, Strand, tallow-chandler.

BANKRUPTS.

DIACK, G., Regent-street, Piccadilly, furniture-warehouseman.
 HART, A., Exeter, clothes-salesman.
 MACKINNON, D., Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, wine-merchant.
 MARKLEW, E., Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, victualler.
 THOMPSON, T., Westerham, Kent, grocer.
 WHITEHOUSE, J. jun., Leamington, coal-dealer.
 WRIGHT, E., Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, money-scrivener.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, Aug. 18.—Though the arrivals of Wheat fresh up to this day's day's market from the home counties have been moderate, yet, added to the quantity left over from the extensive supplies of last week, caused the stands to be well filled with samples. Most of the new Wheats were discoloured, having the appearance of old Corn, and many were cold, but the quality for the most part fine and heavy. The millers having imported largely the previous week on their own account, evinced little disposition to purchase, and the trade in consequence ruled dull, even at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter on the better descriptions of old Wheat, and 3s. to 4s. on new qualities, while inferior samples met with little or no attention, fine old red Wheat being noted at 50s., and runs at 48s.; white at 56s. Nothing doing in bonded Corn.

The supplies of Barley continue very limited, but a demand existing for grinding qualities, last week's improved rates were fully maintained. We had three samples of new Barley exhibited from Kent, the quality was thin but kindly, no price, however, was fixed.

The Malt trade was heavy and prices nominal as last week.

The receipt of Oats from England as well as Scotland and Ireland has been again limited, but dealers anticipating better supplies, refrained from purchasing, and slow sale was experienced at the currency of Monday. For bonded Oats no inquiry, and prices extremely dull.

There were few Beans at market, and the samples offering, maintained the currency of last week. Some new Tick qualities appeared and proved in excellent condition, realizing 35s.

Peas were in very limited request, and white qualities 1s. per quarter lower, but hog samples sustained no alteration.

The Flour trade was extremely languid, and prices receded to their former currency; best Town-made being noted at 45s.; ship Flour was also 1s. to 2s. per sack cheaper than this day week; best firsts not being worth more than 37s. to 38s.

Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	46s. to 48s.
— White	48s. to 54s.
— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire.....	44s. to 48s.
— White, ditto	46s. to 54s.
— West Country red.....	44s. to 48s.
— White, ditto	50s. to 52s.
— Northumberland and Berwickshire red..	42s. to 46s.
— White, ditto	42s. to 48s.
— Moray, Angus, and Rothshire red.....	40s. to 44s.
— White, ditto	44s. to 52s.
— Irish red	38s. to 42s.
— White, ditto	43s. to 44s.
Barley, Malting	—s. to —s.
— Chevalier	—s. to —s.
— Distilling	30s. to 32s.
— Grinding	28s. to 31s.
Malt, new	—s. to —s.
— Norfolk, pale.....	52s. to 60s.
— Ware	58s. to 64s.
Peas, Hog and Gray	36s. to 40s.
— Maple	40s. to 42s.
— White Boilers	44s. to 48s.
Beans, Small	34s. to 38s.
— Harrow	33s. to 37s.
— Tick	32s. to 36s.
Oats, English Feed	21s. to 23s.
— Short, small	23s. to 25s.
— Poland	23s. to 25s.
— Scotch, common	22s. to 25s.
— — Potato	25s. to 27s.
— — Berwick	24s. to 26s.
— Irish, Galway, &c.	23s. to 24s.
— — Potato	23s. to 25s.
— — Black	22s. to 24s.
Bran, per 16 bushels	11s. to 12s.
Flour, per sack	43s. to 45s.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, Dorset	40s. to —s. per cwt.
— Cambridge	40s. to —s.
— York	38s. to —s.
Cheese, Dble. Gloucester	48s. to 68s.
— Single ditto....	44s. to 48s.
— Cheshire	54s. to 74s.
— Derby	50s. to 60s.
Hams, Westmoreland..	50s. to 60s.
— Cumberland ...	46s. to 56s.

SMITHFIELD, August 18.

This day's supply of Beasts, Sheep, Lambs, and Calves, was good; its supply of Porkers but limited. Trade was throughout dull, say with Beef and Lamb, at a depression of from 2d. to 4d. per stone; with Mutton, Veal, and Pork, at barely Friday's quotations.

Full four-fifths of the beasts consisted of about equal numbers of Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, Welsh runts and Irish beasts; the remainder of Scots, with about 50 Townsend cows, a few homebreds, Sussex beasts, Staffords, &c.

A full moiety of the Sheep appeared to be new Leicesters, of the South Down and white-

headed crosses, in the proportion of about two of the former to five of the latter; about a fourth South Downs; and the remaining fourth about equal numbers of old Leicesters, Kents, Kentish half-breds, and horned and polled Norfolks, with a few pens of old Lincolns, horned Dorsets, and Somersets, horned and polled Scotch and Welsh Sheep, &c.

Fully three-fifths of the Lambs, the total number of which was supposed to be about 6,500, were new Leicesters of different crosses; the remainder South Downs, with a few pens of Dorsets, Kentish Half-breds, &c.

About 1,900 of the beasts, in about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, Short-horns, Welsh runts, and Irish beasts, with a few Scots, were from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and others of our northern districts: about 150, chiefly Scots, with a few Short-horns, Devons, and Welsh runts, from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire: about 170, in about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, and Welsh runts, with a few Irish beasts, from our western and midland districts: above 40, chiefly Devons and Welsh runts, with a few Sussex and Irish beasts, from Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and most of the remainder, including the Towns-end Cows, from the marshes, &c. near London.

THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. }	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Cons. Ann. }	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½

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8. MARTENS'S LAW OF NATIONS.—This is the Book which was the foundation of all the knowledge that I have ever possessed relative to public law. The Price is 17s., and the manner of its execution is I think, such as to make it fit for the Library of any Gentleman.

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GLASGOW LOTTERY.—J. J. ARNULL, Stock-broker, Old State Lottery Offices, 1, Bank-buildings, opposite the Bank of England, and 13, Sweeting's-alley, Royal Exchange, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the FINAL GLASGOW LOTTERY will be drawn on THURSDAY NEXT, the 28. instant. The Scheme contains Prizes of 16,000*l.*, 10,000*l.*, &c. Tickets and Shares, in great variety of numbers, are on sale by J. J. Arnnull, as above, who sold 1,351, a Prize of 1,000*l.* in the last Lottery.—N.B. Government and Foreign Securities and Shares bought and sold by Commission as usual.

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Superfine Frock, with Silk Facings	3	10	0	to	4	0	0
Ditto Trowsers	1	0	0		1	10	0
Summer Trowsers	0	14	0		1	1	0
Kerseymere Waistcoats	0	12	0		0	14	0
Marseilles Ditto	0	8	0		0	10	6
Valencia and Toilenet	0	10	6		0	14	0
Silk Ditto	0	16	0		1	0	0
A Suit of Livery	4	4	0		4	10	0

Naval and Military Uniforms, Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, Children's Dresses, Shooting Jackets and Hunting Coats, Camlet and Plaid Cloaks, Witney Wrappers, and every other garment equally cheap.

Export orders punctually executed.

I recommend Messrs. Swain and Co. as very good and punctual tradesmen, whom I have long employed with great satisfaction.

WM. COBBETT.

Hamburgh, July, 1834.

HEINE BROTHERS, in Hamburgh, Contractors for the Great Lottery, published and drawn by authority of the Government, and under guarantee of the Honourable Board of Treasury of Hamburgh, beg to inform, that the 64th Lottery of 12,000 Tickets will be drawn on the 1. October next, and Tickets are now selling at 113 Marks Banco, or \approx 7. 10s. sterling. The Prizes are:—150,000, 60,000, 30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000 marks, liable to a deduction of 14 per cent., and four of 6,000, eight of 3,000, fifteen of 2,000, twenty-five of 1,000 marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per cent., besides 1171 minor Prizes of various amounts, the smallest of which, after the deductions, leaves a net provenue of 113 Marks Banco, or 87. 10s sterling. 2,970 Tickets gain two Free Tickets each, and 7,770 Tickets only get nothing. Those desirous to purchase are requested to direct for full Schemes with all the particulars and for Tickets to the above-named Contractors, Heine Brothers, in Hamburgh, who have no objection to receive payment for the cost of 87. 0s. sterling per Ticket in Bank of England, Scotland, or Ireland Notes. It is recommended to address them by one of the first mails, as the Cost of the Tickets will rise very soon.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New Road, King's Cross, London.—**Mr. MORISON**, the President, and **Mr. MOAT**, the Vice-President, in conjunction with all the Honorary Members and Country Agents of the British College of Health, being now fully borne out with the conviction, approbation, and indubitable proofs of upwards of 200,000 individuals (who had been thrown away by the Faculty, and out of the Hospitals as incurable), having been restored to sound health by the "Universal Medicines,"—with all this incontrovertible mass of evidence in support of the Hygeian Theory and Practice, which challenges the controversy of the whole body of Medicists, under the old system, to subvert—they, the heads of the College, hesitate not to declare, in the face of the Faculty, that this new light must completely change the whole course of the Materia Medica, and introduce a new era in the science of physic; that, in fact, mankind will be taught in future a new and certain mode of investigating the nature and cause of diseases in general, and of possessing a certain and harmless mode of cure, making every individual his own efficient doctor. In confirmation of what is here asserted, the heads of the College meant to insert in this paper a continued series of new cases from individuals giving their names, residences, and dates of time of cure, all of which have been voluntarily given, and ascertainable as to the facts by inquiry.

A CURE OF SCARLET FEVER.

TO MR. HUDSON, P.H.S.

DEAR SIR,—I think it a duty I owe to the public, as well as to yourself, to make an acknowledgment of the sudden benefit my daughter has received, by the use of Morison's Pills, a short time ago. I was very much distressed to see her suffer so much from fever, when a female of my acquaintance called in, and I said to her, You had better go and get a doctor; but she said, I had better get Morison's Pills, and send for you; and I am happy I was so fortunate. I think you gave her six of No. 1, and the spots came out in great abundance next day, indeed, all her body was in one complete scarlet; for the three following days you gave six Pills of No. 2, morning and evening, and for a few days longer Nos 1 and 2, alternately; but in less than a week the child was restored to perfect health. I had almost forgot to say that she drank plentifully of the Aperient Powders.

I am, in great respect, yours,

JOHN LOSH, Grocer,
Blackfriars-street, Carlisle.

N.B. It is not surprising to me that the above child was so soon cured, as it is almost an every-day occurrence.

9. April, 1834.

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